NIBLO'S THEATER -" Evangeline." THE COLOSSEUM .- "Loudon by Day," from 10 a. m. to UNION SQUARE THEATER.—"With the Tide." Miss Katte Mayhew.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—Theodore Thomas's Summer Nights' Concerts LEAVITY ART GALLERY .- Fine Art Exhibition.

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HAS PAID OVER NINETEEN THOUSAND CLAIMS,

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

DAILY LRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$10 per annum. SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$3 per an. Weekly Thibune, Mail Subscribers, \$2 per annum. All persons leaving fown, and travelets during the Summer, can have The Dally Trabune mailed to them for \$1, or meluding postage, for \$1.30 per month, the address of the paper being changed as often as is wished. The SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address for three months for \$1, postage paid; and for \$1, exclusive of ocean postage, travelers abroad can have any of the editions of The Tribune mailed to their bankers for the following periods: Dally for one month, SEMI-WEEKLY three months, WEEKLY six months. WEEKLY three months, WEEKLY six months

Advertisements received at un-town offices, 54; W. 22d-st., or 308 W. 23d-st.; at the Harlem Office. 2,386 Fourth-ave., between 129th and 139th-sts.; and at the Brooklyn Branch Office. 33 Washington-st., next door to the Post-office, till 8 p. m., at regular rates. THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be ready his morning at 8 o'clock, in wrappers for mailing.

Advertisements for this week's issue of THE WERKLY TRIBUNE must be handed in To-Lany. Price \$2 per line.

New-York Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

TUESDAY, JULY 28, 1874.

The town of Azagra in Moravia was overwhelmed by a torrent. === The International Congress at Brussels convened; Russia is disposed to adopt a conciliatory course thereat. -- Dr. Janizewski, Suffragan Bishop of Posen, has been sentenced to fifteen months' impris onment for violations of the German ecclesiastical laws. === Forty-one leading Carlists have been arrested at Barcelona by way of reprisal. The Cuban insurgents have attacked the villages of Calderon and Unas. === Aid has been withdrawn from the locked-out laborers in the eastern counties of England by the Agricultural Laborers' Union. There was a severe thunderstorm in Ontario. ---- The question of the dissolution of the French Assembly will be voted on to-morrow.

Pittsburgh and Allegheny City were visited by a terrible deinge on Sunday evening, caused by the bursting of a water-spout over the city; a vast amount of property was destroyed and the number of lives lost is variously estimated between 100 and 200. === The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular defining the duties and powers of special agents. ---- The tria ex-Senator Pomerey for bribery began at Topeka Kansas, yesterday. Beveral withesses were examined by the Plymouth

Church Investigating Committee. - The Com missioners of Taxes and Assessments in their quarterly tenort proved from the census that the city was in adrance of the State in the payment of assessments. —
A committee of the National Board of Fire Underwriter advised the insurance companies not to take risks in Chicago unless certain reforms should be guaranteed. Van Eeten, the suspected robberjof the Cuban Junta bonds, was arrested for defrauding the Bank of Catifornia. - A woman was charged with abducting a child. - An important decision in regard to the construction of the amendatory Bankruptcy law was rendered. === Gold, 109‡, 109‡, 109‡. Thermometer,

It will be a matter of general concern to know exactly how the Chicago Fire Department is constituted. The Board of Underwriters yesterday received a report which pondemns in severe terms the entire system of that city, and thereupon resolved to discontinue the business of fire insurance in Chicago until certain reforms are instituted.

A released convict was arrested in this city resterday for a crime committed in California before his incarceration in prison here, three years ago. The story of his crimes and punishments, as told elsewhere, is certainly a curious illustration of the truth that the way of the transgressor is especially hard when he robs wealthy banks and influential bankers.

Two important decisions were filed yesterday in the United States District Court, one of interest to bankers and the other to a larger class still-the bankrupts. The first declares that no revenue can be collected on dividends declared after July 31, 1870. The other decides that in a petition in bankruptcy, each and every fact required by the new law to constitute the right to be declared insolvent must be alleged.

The ghost of the Civil Service Reform which Treasurer Spinner has been confronting for several weeks with the flaming sword of his wrath has finally been laid. It is agreed that all the appointments in the Treasurer's department shall be made subject to examination under the Civil Service rules, and that Gen. Spinner shall be allowed to name candidates for examination.

The case of ex-Senator Pomeroy of Kansas has been so far discounted that little interest will perhaps be felt in the arnouncement that his trial for bribery in the notorious York case is now in progress before Judge Morton of the United States District Court, The soundness of the ex-Senator's defense finds fitting comment in the fact that he is meeting the prosecution with quibbles and proposing postponements of the trial.

The War Department has decided that the call of the acting Governor of Mississippi for troops to preserve the peace at Vicksburg is not warranted by the circumstances of the of disposition. The New-Hampshire Concase. It is a great deal easier to get up an gressman who ran his campaign on his oppo-

refusing interference in a matter in which it nouncing their opponents without measure and was manifest that there was no reasonable call for it.

The Hon. Montgomery Blair being a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Congress in the VIth District of Maryland, has made a speech at McKenny's Spring, Garrett County, in that State, in which he has set forth somewhat at length his views upon the transportation question, and particularly upon that feature of it which has reference to the completion of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. Mr. Blair is very positive in his approval of the proposition to complete that work by Government aid, and confident that the good results of it will be immediate and perpetual. Were it not that all politics are mere chaos, a bid for the nomination of a Democratic Convention upon the advocacy of a scheme of internal improvements would seem strong.

The process of redeeming the very bad and very dirty notes of the National Banks which have been in circulation for a time long enough to cover them with grime and make them unwholesome to look at and unhealthy to handle, goes on at the Treasury Department with commendable rapidity. Still it will be a long time before the utter nastiness of a currency which represents nothing but irredeemable promises, and, if possible, still more irredeemable filth, can be replaced with the clean paper of new promises, which, like the professions and protestations of platforms and addresses, have nothing behind them but public confidence. Our Washington correspondence sets forth the difficulties of the Department. But this is "the best currency the world ever saw."

A letter from Raleigh, printed on the first page of this morning's TRIBUNE, reviews the political field in North Carolina in view of the general election to take place on August 6. The probability of an Administration loss of two or three members of Congress gives the approaching election an interesting aspect which it would not otherwise present. It is noteworthy also that North Carolina is likely to contribute a colored member to the House of Representatives. That the character of the probably successful candidate has been spoiled by a term in the State Legislature must be a matter of regret to the friends of his race. Both parties seem to have dodged very cleverly all questions of national importance, so that local and personal issues will decide the contest in a majority, if not in all, of the Congressional districts.

No one would advise the Brooklyn Committee of Investigation to act in haste, but it is equally true that no one can help seeing that the longer the public attention is kept fastened to this most unsavory matter the worse it will be for the public good. A thousand scraps of unclean gossip which have been floating about for years in the depths of certain circles are now rising to the surface, and in the general demand for news in regard to this matter, are getting universal currency. Things which decent people would not listen to nor repeat a year or two ago, are now printed and publicly discussed. A story which seems too vile for a woman's lips was yesterday resurrected and started anew on a wider course of travel, ostensibly by one of Mr. Tilton's friends and associates in the cause of social and political reform. So far as it refers to Mr. Tilton's utterances, it may be true; for it appears that he has been for a long time smutting his wife's character and liberally fouling his own hearthstone. But as far as this gossip implicates Mrs. Tilton the testimony is only second-hand, and when it is confirmed by its alleged source, people will decide for themselves whether they will believe any of it.

The plague of locusts or grasshoppers-and "hilation." No fault can be found with the is noticeable that our correspondent finds these terms interchangeable among the farmers of the West-is very fully described on our second page. Happily the devastation they have caused is limited chiefly to frontier counties of Minnesota and Iowa, and, though very severe in some localities, is not so widespread as was at first reported. In the careful detail of the habits of the insect there appear also many features which are hopeful. The practice of sweeping the fields with ropes seems to have been attended, where it was thoroughly tried, with excellent results. It is especially a matter of encouragement that the insects do not appear to make permanent lodgment on the afflicted fields; that after their first visit from the adjoining prairies last year, and the hatching of the brood that has inflicted so much damage this year, there is little further to be feared for perhaps many years to come. The present brood of insects does not appear to be depositing eggs. Lastly, in case the eggs should be deposited, experience has shown that a thorough overturning of the soil will render them comparatively harmless. What is just now most needed is prompt assistance to the sufferers by this visitation. These include not only the farmers whose fields have been ravaged, but also the retail merchants, whose interests are identical with those of their customers. It would be not only charitable but judicious for Eastern creditors to give them all possible indulgence during the present season. They will doubtless be in the end the gainers by such a course.

PARTISAN PROMISE AND PERFORMANCE. The absence of any relation, however collateral or remote, between the promises of the platforms and addresses upon which political parties carry on their campaigns, and the acts of the same parties when they reach power, has had copious illustration during the past two years. Even the Democrats, who, with the great stake of full restoration to popular confidence and political control almost in their grasp, and only a little temporary selfdenial required to attain it, might be supposed to be upon their good behavior, have failed to fulfill the conditions and only illustrated the instincts of insincerity and dishonesty whereever the popular vote has given them the opportunity. In New-Hampshire the protestations of honesty and an unmixed desire for reform upon which they succeeded in the election, were followed by a disgraceful scramble for office which heeded nothing but the lowest considerations of partisanship. In Connectient they have used victory for the same base purposes, and, after the loudest professions of belief in the right of local self-government, have forced upon the City of New-Haven a partisan charter which they refused to submit to a vote of the people. Wherever they have had opportunity they have exhibited the same perversity of character and dishonesty

without stint for the passage of the Salary Grab, nominated a supporter, defender, and advocate of that measure as its candidate for Speaker of the House of Representatives, it did a perfectly characteristic thing. And yet the Administration party, doubtless

for the reason that it has had more extended facilities and constant opportunities, has furnished more signal illustrations than even these, of the utterly inconsequential relation of political performance to partisan promise. Notable among these is its action as a national party with regard to the state of affairs in South Carolina and its connection as a local organization with the lamentable and wretched condition of the tax-paying and respectable citizens of that State. It is hardly worth while to repeat or recapitulate the promises the party has made to give that unhappy State security, prosperity, and honest government. All its platforms and addresses are full of them. To the demand of the people for some fulfillment of them, the response from an Administration that has conspicuously interfered in the domestic affairs of Louisiana. Texas, Arkansas, and other Southern States. has been that its regard for the sovereignty of the State and the right of local self-government prevented its taking any action. When corrupt misgovernment and public robbery became so flagrant that defense was impossible and apology dangerous, the Administration disclaimed all responsibility for South Carolina politics and politicians. But the disclaimer, like all the matter of platforms and addresses, was merely formal. The infamous creatures who were living upon the proceeds of public robbery in that State continued to be supported by the Administration ; many of them held office under it, and were high in the confidence of the party, and their triumph never failed to be hailed by its leaders and heralded by its presses as an Administration victory. In 1872 there was a "reform movement" in South Carolina; one of those undertakings so loudly and constantly commended to dissatisfied persons as "reform-"ing the party from the inside." It was successful. It gave the electoral vote of the State to Grant. It turned out Gov. Scott. Andmost sweeping of all reforms-it elected-whom but Moses? Of Moses we need not speak. He is unhappily too well known outside the State as well as by the citizens who are paying so heavily for their acquaintance with him. It is enough to say that in the light of his administration, ex-Gov. Scott, who was "re-"formed" out of office in 1872, comes before vindication, and shows pretty conclusively that he was honest and pure in comparison with And now comes forward the Hon. Robert B.

Elliott, member of Congress and President of the South Carolina Republican State Committee, with an address on behalf of that Committee protesting anew that reform is necessary, and that the only way to secure it is to keep the present dominant party in power, but to select honest men for office. He admits that "the pledges given to the people in our platform of 1872 have not been fully redeemed;" that "the attention of the country has been called to South Carolina;" that "the American people demand that mal-"administration shall cease and good govern-'ment be at once inaugurated;" and that "the National Republican party admonishes "us to at once retrace our steps and vindicate by our action the integrity of Repub-"licanism." The causes leading to the present condition he declines to discuss, and refrains from "selecting individuals for censure," but urges with great earnestness "the duty and "responsibility of redeeming the State from "obloquy and disgrace, of restoring the public confidence, of building up her credit, and of saving her from utter and complete annicandor of these admissions, and certainly none with the earnestness with which the need of reform is urged. It is not improbable that Mr. Elliott is sincere in his professions. But there are two sentences at the close of this address which seem to indicate greater anxiety for the success of the party than for the welfare of the State. "We would ask 'you," he says, "to correct the evils that may exist, through your party organization. Charge not upon the Republican party the acts of those officers who may have proved faithless to the principles of that great 'party, as well as to you." This is all very well, but Mr. Elliott ought to know by this time that it is much easier to write pretty resolutions and addresses about reform than it is to fulfill the promises they contain. Reform in South Carolina thus far has been the turning out of one set of rogues to give place to a hungrier and baser one. We see no reason to doubt that Mr. Elliott's appeal will be successful and his party continued in power. Nor is there any reason to believe that the action of the party, when it gets its vote of confidence, will have any relation whatever with this address, or its professions and promises and protestations.

The comfort out of all of it is that there must be an end by and by to popular credulity, and in other States as well as South Carolina the windiness and emptiness of partisan platforms and addresses will be taken at their worth and no more.

CARLISM IN THE FRENCH CABINET. It is possible that the MacMahon Government may now be induced to take a few moments from their labor of defeating the popular will at Versailles to pay some attention to the war against Spain, which has been for the past year carried on from French territory. As long as no one but the Government of Serrano complained of the conduct of French authorities in the Pyrénées, the Cabinet of Marshal MacMahon might naturally think there was no need of listening. Spain is in no condition to avenge her own grievances. The Serrano administration, which may go out next week, is hardly entitled to courtesy from one endowed with the comparative immortality of a Septennate. But the case is very different when great Powers of undoubted position begin to find fault with the illicit relations existing between Versailles and the peripatetic court of Don Carlos. The German Government has ordered a fleet down to the Biscayan coast to see if something cannot be done to prevent the repetition of Carlist atrocities like the recent murder of Dr. Schmidt, the correspondent of a German paper in the insurgent army, who was shot, it seems, out of mere wantonness. Lord Russell, whose name has still a decided force and authority out of England, has called upon the Ministry of the Queen to protest against the vailed hostility to the present Government of Spain which is shown in the conduct of French officers on

to behave decerously and wait the turn of pay as soon as the polls were closed, was an the House of Lords has no other effect, it will events. The Government has acted wisely in instance of it; and when the party, after de- at least attract public attention to the matter both in France and in England, and will force the MacMahon Government either to avow or to reform the grievances complained of.

It is one of the peculiarities of a govern ment taking its color from an aristocratic soldier like Marshal MacMahon to disbelieve in and disregard popular opinion, and to take ne account even of national susceptibilities. except when they find expression from the authorized representative of some sovereign. There is no other way of accounting for the persistent dullness with which the French Government, ever since the fall of M. Thiers. has gone on, outraging every day the sensitive pride of the Spaniards, and giving almost open aid and comfort to a reactionary insurrection on the frontier. There was no use, and certainly no advantage, in making an enemy of a neighbor which, though weak and impoverished, is yet capable of doing this class of occurrences to encourage such very serious damage in case of war. It was, on the contrary, very much to the interest of France to cultivate the most friendly relations with Spain, in view of the struggle which sooner or later every Frenchman feels is to take place, to decide the permanent fate of Alsace and Lorraine. This would not have been difficult, for in spite of the Hohenzellern incident and other merely diplomatic alliances, there is far more sympathy among the Latin nations for each other than for any of the northern countries of Europe. But the MacMahon Cabinet, so far from taking any measures to this end, has constantly testified a sort of malevolent indifference toward Spain, which has not only roused a bitter resentment among Spanish public men, but has begun of late to excite an evident vindictiveness among the masses It is only fair to the MacMahon Government

of the people. to say that they uniformly deny the accasation of unfriendliness, and maintain that they have strictly executed all the obligations of neutrality upon the Pyrenean frontier. But the instances of the violation of these obligations are unfortunately too numerous and too flagrant to leave room for the belief that they do not proceed from a consciousness on the part of officials on the border that the central administration at Paris will be best pleased by such an exercise of their daties as shall bear with the least hardship upon Don Carlos and his followers. The open progress of the Pretender himself through the French Pyrénées, repeated again and again; the recent journey of Gen. Lizarraga and his suite from Bayonne to Perpignan, and his entry into Catalonia to take charge of the insurgent the Republicans of the State with his own army there; the uninterrupted traffic in contraband supplies by way of the Bidassoa; and the constant landing of great quantities of military stores at Bayonne and at St. Jean de Luz for the use of the Carlists, are things which could not happen if the French Government displayed half as much energy in fulfilling its international obligations on the Spanish border as it does in persecuting op-

position newspapers in Paris. The motive of this laxity is not especially mysterious. Marshal MacMahon holds his own power by a tenure so similar to that which makes Marshal Serrano dictator in Spain that he cannot but feel a certain resentment against the latter. A parvenu who has got into "society" may be supposed to look with something of the same feeling upon a rival craftsman whom he meets in a drawing-room. Though he is himself President of a Republic, or nothing, he finds it incongruous to hold official relations either with Presidents or Republics. He regards the Serrano government as merely transitory, and would prefer to be on good terms with that which may possibly succeed it. Besides, his most valued friends in the Assembly are actively in favor of the monarchical cause, as well in Spain as in France. His own reactionary predilections appear to be invincible. When he was made to see clearly, not long ago, that with his support the Casimir-Périer God, took courage, and kept perfectly quiet. proposition could be carried, and the Septennate could be firmly organized in a Republican sense, he refused to accept a strong and permanent tenure of power on those terms. He said plainly that he preferred to govern with the support of the Right. Even now, when the Legitimist cause seems hopelessly wrecked in France, when even the Marshal has declared that he would under no circumstances give up to the Comte de Chambord, nor to any one else, a single day of the seven years of power voted him by the Assembly, he is probably more influenced by the wishes of the Catholic Dukes of the Right than by those of the whole body of the Left. It is not strange, therefore, that his Cabinet should have hitherto appeared to favor the pretensions of Don Carlos. But it is reasonable to expect that the intervention of foreign Powers may now make him see how this partiality compromises the best interests of France.

DISASTER BY FLOOD.

The great destruction of life and property by the storm at Pittsburgh is alone sufficient to rank the event among extraordinary occurrences. But the brief accounts we have of the disaster render it still more striking. In tropical regions, and on vast plains like those of the West, the occurrence of a destructive hurricane in which wind, rain and hail unite in inflicting damage, can scarcely be called unusual. Nor is it a matter for the greatest surprise when a city built beside a river is more or less involved in destruction by that river's sudden overflow. Least of all is there any reason for surprise when villages that nestle near the base of an imperfectly constructed reservoir, are swept away when the pent-up waters burst their barriers. The force of a hurricane is accumulated over a wide extent of sea or plain, usually taking the form of a cyclone, and acquiring intensity and violence with the increasing speed of its rotary motion. The flood that raises a river above its banks or bursts the bounds of a reservoir, is the accumulated rain that has fallen over a large district. But no such explanation seems fully applicable in the case of Pittsburgh and Allegheny City. Situated in the midst of an amphitheater formed by halfencircling mountains, these cities appear to have been whelmed in the torrents from a simple rain storm; and the wonder is that the volume of water thus suddenly poured down their streets should have been sufficient to sweep away so many buildings and inflict such Until further details are received it is im-

possible to judge whether any human skill could have foreseen and provided against such a disaster. It is doubtless an exaggerated instance of a type of storms not unusual in mountainous regions. In some cases where an extraordinary outpour of sudden rain has been recorded, it has been accounted for by the meeting of two heavily charged clouds; of course if this meeting took mountains, a torrent in the valley below resulted. But the present seems to be a season of such occurrences. We had only yesterday the details of a cloud-burst in the mountains of Nevada, which carried with it a vast amount of destruction. There it is described as a veritable water-spout-a phenomenon not unfrequent at sea in some latitudes, but exceedingly rare on land, and not easily accounted for on ordinary atmospheric theories. Simultaneously with the flood at Pittsburgh we have the cable accounts of a storm in Moravia, demolishing the town of Azagra with such rapidity that few of the inhabitants escaped with their lives. It seems not unnatural to suppose that there may have been some connection between such similar conditions of atmospheric instability developed so nearly at the same time in widely distant regions; but there is little in the observations which have been made on speculation.

HANGING A BOY.

We do not consider hanging at all a fit penalty for horse-stealing, even when the punishment is inflicted according to law. We regard lynching of all descriptions as extremely undesirable. Hanging a boy eighteen years of age for any crime is, prima facie, a barbarous business. The St. Joseph (Mo.) Herald describes the murder of James Ross, who had been arrested for making free with the steeds of the farmers in that vicinity. Ross, in the custody of an officer, was on his way to jail, when he was seized, in spite of the constable's remonstrances, by a mob of armed men. Resistance was useless. Ross was dragged from his horse and taken into "the timber." Then, for the first time, this boy seemed to comprehend the awful fate which awaited him. He shook with fear and cried for mercy. With one end of the rope about his neck, he burst into tears; he admitted that he had stolen horses; but then he added piteously that "he was a mere "boy, and wanted time to reform." The only answer to this was the stern warning that he "had but five minutes 'left;" and four stout men significantly took hold of the rope. The lad was so agitated that he would have fallen to the ground if he had not been supported. Taen he rallied again, and again besought mercy. He might as well have spoken to the deaf. Then came silence for a moment," broken only by the tick of the watch in the spokesmau's hand. There was no pity in their rigid faces. The shadows of night were gathering, and only a minute remained to him, when the boy began to pray, although in a tone so low that his words were indistinguishable. Then came from the executioner the cry of "Time's up;" and after the single exclamation, "O, my God!" the body of the young horse-thief was dangling ten feet from the ground. His hands were thrown wildly up to eatch the rope, but a moment after they dropped lifeless on each side, and the boy horse-thief was dead. The executioners mounted their horses and rode rapidly away, leaving the corpse there alone with the night.

It is carious to notice how, under these wild frontier conditions, the law is upon the one hand contemptuously disregarded, and upon the other studiously respected. After the lynchers had departed the Coroner came. He tenderly cut down the boy's body and proceeded to hold an inquest. The only witness examined was the bereaved constable, who swore in the most satisfactory way that the lad had been taken from him. The death proved itself, and the jury found that the deceased died by violence "at the hands of some party or parties unknown." This was deemed quite enough by every horse-owner in the county. Their equine losses had been avenged, and why should they too curiously seek for the avengers, especially when such a search might have been personally inconvenient to some of them? There was one horsethief less in Holt County. So they thanked

We suppose that a horse must be of more value than many boys in those regions of magnificent distances and of limited railway facilities. At any rate, horse-stealing there seems to be regarded as a trifle more felonious than murder in the first degree. That the law does not so consider it seems to argue mefficient and defective legislation. If the plunderers of stables are to be hanged. would it not be a little better to have the operation regularly performed by the Sheriff and after a due conviction of the plunderer ? We must confess that our prejudices are rather in favor of lawful proceedings, provided they are possible. There will, under the Lynch judicial system, sometimes be a danger of hanging the wrong man; and we suppose that no honest Missourian, though robbed of his whole stud, desires to be soothed by the murder of the innocent. If the public tribunals are inefficient, it is the people (horse-owners included) who are to be blamed. If the legal penalty of horse-stealing is not sufficiently severe, make it so by a new statute! If Boys are to be hung, by all means try them first according to law!

Hogarth's picture of Calais Gate is for sale in England, and having been cleaned, is as perfect as when it left the painter's easel. The artist Frith implores the National Gallery not to let slip this opportunity of acquiring this fine work. It ought to give Americans pangs of regret to reflect that we continually lose the chances of possessing such prizes. Calais Gate, known to Americans through an occasional print, would be an exceedingly valuable acquisition for our Museum. It is one of Hogarth's very best works, free of the bitter playfulness that so often animated his brush-the savage humor that the loval Englishman of his time was bound to show to the foreign gentleman he called Monsieur Froggy. The lean, lank French sentinel at the Gate with his bowl of soup maigre, and his meager face all astonishment at the great piece of roast beef advancing toward him, is a figure thoroughly characteristic of the artist and of his day; and the picture is no less interesting that in the Englishman sketching at the Gate we are told to recognize the satirical Hogarth himself.

The Prohibitory Ordinance is pretty stronglylenforced in Bloomington, Ill. An Esculapian professor there consequently advertises that he has for sale The Great Purifier. It is good for coughs, colds, consumption, cutaneous complaints, colic, &c., &c., &c. It drives in the heat, drives out the cold, and neutralizes the system. The best remedy of the age. Directions: Four times daily; 2 oz. before each meal and 1 oz. before retiring." The editor of the local newspaper certifies as follows: "If it isn't a first rate article of Bourbon, it smells like it."

There is a prospect of emigration from Utah to California upon a considerable scale. The San Francisco newspapers announce the arrival in that city of two gentlemen from Utah, the representatives of a number of families who design to leave Brigham Young's province and to form a colony in the southern part of California-" in some region where priestly domination cannot affect their secular labors." There are already many persons once Morcase. It is a great deal caster to get than sition to the Salary Grab and drew his back | the Pyrenean frontier. If his recent motion in place on the sides or near the summits of mons in San Bernardine County, and it is probable

that the current of emigration may set in that

OBITUARY.

ADJUTANT HORATIO POTTER. Horatio Potter, jr., son of Bishop Potter, whose death was aunounced yesterday, was born in Albany in 1841. His father intended that he should practice law, and he entered Columbia College in 1850, but left the second year, culisted in the 7th Regiment, and went to the war. On his return he received a commission as Second Lieutenant in the 7th New-York Artillery. To enter active service he exchanged and obtained position on the staff of Gen. R. P. Petter, who Corps. He served all through the campaign, and took part in all the engagements with that corps. He was made a First Lieutenant on April I, 1864, and a Captain on Junu 12, 1865. At the assault on Petersburg he dis tinguished himself by bravery and daring, and was breveted Major. After the war by commission as Second Lieutennal in the 17th United States Infantry, and served with that United States Infantry, and served with hat regiment two years in Texas. Later the regiment was sent to Dakota, where Lieut. Potter was engaged in several expeditions against the Indians. In September, 1867, he was made a First Leatenant, and in December, 1870, was promoted to the position of Adjutant of his regiment. Last October he was attacked with hemorrhage of the lungs, caused by over-exertion in surveying duties, and returned to his father's home on sick leave. After a few months his health improved, and he say about to rejoin his regiment, when a relayse occurred. He was an able and fathful officer, possessed a kind and sociable disposition, and was much esteemed by his fellow-soliders. fellow-soldiers.

J. V. HARRIOTT. J. V. Harriott, President of the Firemen's Insurance Company, and an old and experienced under writer, died at his residence in Brooklyn on Sanday, after a long and distressing iffness. Mr. Harriott was born in the Seventh Ward of New-York, his parents being old and respected residents of that section of the city. In 1843 he entered the service of the Firemen's Insurance Company as a junior clerk, but was promoted through the successive grades until in 1863, when he was elected President, an office which he retained until his death. He took a very active interest in his business duties, and strove carnestly for the success of his Company. In the Board of Underwriters he was elected Chairman of the Rate Committee, in which position he did good work for the insurance interests. He was an active member of the Hanson-place Baptist Church, and very prominent in all that conduced to its success. For years as had been suffering from an attack of broughtal disease which appeared to have settled in his nerves. He had taken several extended vacations, but laterly the disease had become gradually worse until it terminated fatally.

The funeral will take place to-day, the interment to be at typress Hills Complety. A meeting of the Beard of Directors of the Firemen's Company will be held to-day, at which appropriate resolutions will be adopted.

JAMES M. SHEEHAN. ed until his death. He took a very active interest in his

JAMES M. SHEEHAN. James M. Sheehan, a lawyer, well known in this city, died early yesterday morning of paralysis, at

his residence at East Eighty-seventh-st. and Lexington ave. Mr. Sheehan was a native of Ireland, and came to this country nearly 25 years ago. He was an accomplished classical scholar, and during his life collected a large number of rare books and manuscripts relating to his native country. He possessed a library of very val-nable frish and Anglo-frish worse. Mr. Sheehan was very popular among his countrymen, being a most agreeable companion. At the time of his death he was 48 years of age, and he leaves a wife and three children.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Another salary-grabber has come to grief, Mr. J. M. Typer went before the Republican Convention of the XIth Indiana District for renomination last week, but found the sentiment so strong against him that he

The Boston Journal warns the Republicans of Massachusetts that if they make the "rum question a test question inside the ranks of the Republican party," they will adopt the best course for sacrificing several Republican candidates for Congress. The Journal confesses judgment against its party on the liquor question by beseeching that it be not made an issue in the campaign. Concerning the prospect for Republican success in the State next Fall, it makes the cautious prophecy that it believes there will be a "verdict of confidence in favor of a Republican administration."

The approach of the Municipal Election in Vicksburg has produced a feverish excitement in that city. The Sheriff, in dire apprehension of the 4th of August next when the election will take place, has ap. pointed "thirty good and lawful men" to be his Special Deputies in order (to use his own language) that "our community may be at peace; that our days and nights may pass in quiet; that our citizens may move through our streets with none to moiest them or make them atraid." The name of this Sheriff is Peter, and he is as firm as a rock. Fie Deputies are to serve without any remuneration, except a conactousness of well-doing.

Ex-Gov. Gilbert C. Walker. who is a candidate for Congress in the Richmond District of Virginia, has found a formidable from in his path. Judge Robert Ould and several hundred other leading citizens of Richmond are out in a card in which they oppose Gov, Walker principally on the ground of his hostility to the scheme for finishing the James River and Kanawha Canal by the assistance of the Federal Government, and because of his advocacy of the obnoxions legislation by which the funding of the State debt was accomlished several years ago. The opponents of Gov. who has consented to accept a nomination. The Walker men, represented by The Richmond Enquirer, claim that the hostility to their candidate is inspired solely by a prejudice aginst him on account of his Noethern nativ-ity, and "because he fought against us in the late war;" but this Judge Ould and his associates emphatically

A correspondent of The Cincinnati Commercial has been investigating the sentiment in Georgia on the third term question, and gives this extract from the remarks of a representative Georgian as the result of his labors: "The general, I may say the universal sentiment, is just this: If Grant will have mercy upon us in the South; if he will lift his hand to protect us from the assaults of the Northern Radicals, who are bent of our ruin; if he will vete the Civil Rights bill, we are for him for three terms, and for half a dozen terms if he wants them. It is only lately that we began to think that we had a friend in Grant. From Congress we don't look for anything but plots and plans to compel our humilia tion and ruin. But Grant seems to have concluded that the South has suffered enough at the hands of the scounthe South has suffered enough at the hands of the scoundrels who have been set over us since the war, and we believe he will now try and do right by us. His course in the Texas and Arkansas affairs has made him friends by the million down here. Just let him continue to give the South some show, and Georgia will go far him at the next Presidential election with so large a majority as to make your head swim."

PUBLIC OPINION.

If greenbacks were good enough to pay off the soldiers for their services during the war, they are good enough to pay those who put up their gold at two-eighty, to back the Government in a dire extremity. It is easy enough to call the Indian proposition a "gross dishonesty," and a "degradation of the National honor," but we don't view it in that light.—(New-Haven Register (Dem.)

The action of the Democracy is tending to

The action of the Democracy is tending to make the fibancial question a more distinct issue in the next National campaism. This is well enough. The probabilities are that the men who believe in honesty in financial matters will believe in honesty in all matters, and the way will be prepared for a new departure in politics looking toward great reforms in the whole conduct of public affairs.—[Boston Advertiser (Rep.)

And here we may say that the spirit of slander and malevolent personality that characterizes a portion of the public press of our country, including some journals of marked ability and enterprise, is certainly to be deplored. It is bringing journalism itself into disrepute. People will not accept even the truth from those who almost habitually pervert and falsify. There must be conscience, a regard for truth, a disposition of fairness on the part of the press, to give it a hold upon popular confidence and to render it useful and honorable as a public instructor.—[Froy Times (Rep.)]

ble as a public instructor.—(Troy Times (Rep.)

If we bring the professors of independent If we bring the professors of independent journalism down to ultimate defultions, we shall find that they mean nothing but to manufacture a newspaper to suit the market, and therefore whose whole end and principle is to get the largest sale. Thus we shall find that independence in journalism is the same as inde-pendence in manufacturing clothes, boots and shoes, textile fabries, hats, scythes, soap, candles, beer, every-body's bitters, and all other articles; that is, it means to manufacture an article that will sell the best, and that their only test of merit is the largest sale.—[Cincinnati Gazette (Rep.)

Gazette (Rep.) Should the leaders of parties and controllers Should the leaders of parties and controllers of public opinion, outside of the South, show by their acts that they stand ready to give the Southern people the said they need, there will be no reason to dread that the Southern whites will toy with President Grant or incline toward imperialism. Otherwise the South, if her faith be greater in the soldier who received the stainless sword of Lee than in the carpet-knights who have loaded her down with insuit and injury, must, and will, acquiesce in the election and reflection of President Grant for just as long as he shall prove to be the protector and friend of the white people of the South—[Charleston News and Courier (Oem.)

[Charleston News and Courier (Dem.)

It is time that the Radicals of the North were understanding the composition and aims of their party at the South. Gen. Grant can command their support in the Southern States for a renomination if he seeks it. It will take the undivided Republican vote of the North and West to defeat him for the nomination. In our judgment the whole controversy in reference to Grant's renomination hinges upon the question whether he wants it. If he does the voters enfranchised at the South for the defeat of the Democratio party will, under the control of white office-holders and office-seekers, give him the population.—[Columbus (Ga) Enquirer (Dem.)